FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 109 *6 June 1985*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Romania's Dinca Receives CEMA Delegations [AGERPRES] AA 1

DISARMAMENT & ARMS CONTROL

TRYBUNA LUDU on Reopening of Vienna MBFR Talks [24 May] BB 1

BULGARIA

Anti-Bulgarian 'Slanderers' in Italy Decried C 1
[ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME 5 Jun]
Reportage on Zhivkov Visit to Mongolia [cross-reference] C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Presidium Supports Results of Husak's USSR Visit D 1
CPSL Official Views Economic Problems D 1
[Netick in Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Jun]
Trade Ministry Issues New Customs Regulation D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 1 Jun]
Briefs: Choupek Meets Algerian Envoy D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Mittag, FRG Industrialist View Trade Relations E 1
Gerlach, FDP Lawmaker Hold 'Constructive' Talks E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Jun]
PPR Vice Premier Meets Leaders on Economic Issues E 1
Economic Agreements Signed E 1
Received by Stoph E 2
Nicaraguan Education Minister Continues Visit E 2
Talks With Margot Honecker E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Jun]
Meets Stoph, Hager E 3

HUNGARY

GDR's Rauchfuss Concludes Talks on Cooperation F 1
Lazar Receives Rauchfuss F 1
Protocol Signed 5 Jun F 1
FRG Official Meets Deputy Ministers, Marjai F 1
U.S. Extends Most-Favored-Nation Status F 2
Chemical Production Up but Some Shortcomings F 2
Briefs: GDR Foreign Trade Talks; Szuros Receives F 2
GDR Official

POLAND

SPD's Vogel Receives Wojna-Led PZPR Delegation G 1
Lopatka Presents Government's Religious Policy G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 29 May]
Lopatka Classifies Three Kinds of Clergy G 5
[POLITYKA 1 Jun]
Jaruzelski Addresses PZPR Auditing Commission G 5
Czyrek at Koszalin PZPR Plenum on Intelligentsia G 5
Sejm Adopts Resolution on Farm, Food Production G 6
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 30 May]
OPZZ Earns Legal Identity, More Financial Rights G 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 May]
Antonov Trial Quickly Turns into 'Farce' G 8

ROMANIA

Finnish President, Delegation Begin Visit 5 June H 1
Koivisto Received by Ceausescu H 1
Official Talks Begin H 1
Oprea Receives Businessmen H 3
Oprea Receives GDR Electronics Minister H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Talks With FRG Chancellor, Delegation Continue I 1
Cooperation Assessed I 1
Planinc on Croats' Activities [DPA] I 2
Kohl Visits Assembly I 2
Talks With Vlajkovic 'Cordial' I 2
Kohl Gives Press Conference I 3
Banker, Industrialists Meet I 4
Slovenia Visit Begins I 4
Planinc Reply to Bush Toast at Washington Dinner I 5
[POLITIKA 1 Jun]
Communique on Visit by Kenyan President Published I 6
Chamber of Republics and Provinces Meets I 7
Loncar Delivers Report I 8
Presidency Approves Reports on Foreign Visits I 9
Presidium Criticizes Attacks on Palestinians I 10
Assembly Hears Report on Internal Security I 10
[Kesic BORBA 31 May]
LCY's Lolic Speaks on Congress Preparations I 12
[BORBA 1-2 Jun]
Bujanovic LC Body Backs Ismaili LC Expulsion I 12
Ckrebic Concludes 2-Day Visit to Nis Region I 13
Talks Held With Hungarian Trade Union Delegation I 13
Albanians Inspect Titograd-Shkoder Line I 14
[BORBA 1-2 Jun]
Spokesman Previews Delegation's Austria Visit I 14

ROMANIA'S DINCA RECEIVES CEMA DELEGATIONS

AU311926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/5/1985 -- On May 31, Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca received the chief delegates of the countries-members of the CMEA standing commission, and of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, on collaboration in the food industry, who attended the 44th session of the commission which took place in Bucharest.

During the interview, they approached questions concerning the development of cooperation in the food industry, the technical and scientific collaboration plan over 1986-1990.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON REOPENING OF VIENNA MBFR TALKS

AU051523 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 May 85 pp 1, 7

[PAP Vienna report: "A Need for Concrete Honest Dialogue"]

[Text] After a spring break of almost 2 months, a new -- the 36th -- round of talks by 19 delegations from Warsaw Pact and NATO states began in Vienna on 23 May. These talks have been held for 12 years already and concern the reduction of forces and arms in central Europe.

Ambassador Andre Wieland, the GDR representative, referred in the introduction of his speech to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the end of World War II. He stressed that despite the sacrifices and losses during World War II, the socialist countries are doing everything in order to achieve positive results in the disarmament talks. Their desire to conduct concrete and honest dialogue on disarmament on the basis of a preservation of the existing balance and undiminished security of both sides has been confirmed at the recent meeting of Warsaw Pact party and state leaders in Poland's capital.

The GDR representative then recalled that during the final session of the previous round, Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, Poland's representative, had stated the chief precepts and ideas contained in the socialist countries latest peace proposal. Przygodzki had pointed out that this proposal is in full accordance with the basic principle of the talks -- a non-reduction of the security of all participants, plus an obligation to negotiate. The advantage of this proposal is that it suggests that everything possible in the current situation be done: a reduction of USSR and U.S. forces in the region by 20,000 and 13,000; and a freeze on the size of armed forces belonging to other direct participants in the talks while the talks are in progress. The project foresees essential control measures that full meet the need to monitor the implementation of the proposed agreement. Although the socialist countries' initiative is aimed at achieving the first concrete results, this does not mean that there will be changes in the aim of these countries to reach a partial agreement, for the project contains clear commitments to continue talks in order to reach an equal, collective numerical ceiling of 900,000 soldiers on each side, including 700,000 in the land forces. The realization of these measures could bring a significant political and psychological result, and this could serve to improve the international climate and enhance mutual trust.

ANTI-BULGARIAN 'SLANDERERS' IN ITALY DECRIED

AU051353 Sofia BTA in English 1220 GMT 5 Jun 85

["National Apostates and ... Slanderers" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (BTA) -- The trial in Rome related to the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II attracts the attention not only of the honest and well-intentioned people throughout the world who want to clearly see the real directors and inspirers of the plot against Bulgaria. The people crowding around the "Foro Italico" hall are by far more varied and not all of them are as honest, a signed article published in ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME today reads.

These characters are dominated by the notorious U.S. journalist Claire Sterling, the universally recognised favorite of the CIA adorned with the withered laurels of the discoverer of the so-called "Bulgarian Connection". But she is also surrounded by a crowd of squires of the slander and the intrigue. They have come to Rome led not by their interest in the self-proclaimed Jesus Christ, nor by their curiosity in connection with the mystery around the Madonna of Fatima. They have arrived with concrete and clearly formulated tasks -- to spread doubt and suspicion and to add fuel to the flames of the anti-Bulgarian propaganda, or as the Bulgarian saying goes, to fish in turbid waters.

Further on the article reveals the real physiognomy of the several former Bulgarians and present national apostates who are zealously raising their voices in the crowd of slanderers and who are obligingly with or without occasion, overtly or secretly, offering their services, giving additional explanations and interpretations of the "Antonov case" and fabricating versions and producing new "proofs". They are pursuing one single aim, Mr Khristo Khristov points out -- to vilify socialist Bulgaria and to earn the 30 silver pieces from their masters. Because all of them are in the pay of the Western intelligence services and mainly of the CIA.

Who are these "champions of truth"? History has long ago put their names down in the unenviable list of fatherland traitors. The "first violin" is played by Tsenko Velichkov Barev, the closest associate of the notorious G.M. Dimitrov, the self-proclaimed leader of the reactionary forces which wanted to return Bulgaria to the gloomy past of the bourgeois dictate. Barev is the founder of the terrorist organisation called "Bulgarian Liberation Movement" with headquarters in Paris which has set itself the task to struggle for the overthrow of the socialist order in Bulgaria with "...all expedient means". And true enough to its credit there are a number of outrages, threats and acts of violence and profanation of memorial plaques of Bulgarian national heroes. In the end of last year Tsenko Barev declared that the organisation led by him (in the ranks of which exclusively made up of people of a criminal past) is the author of a terrorist act in Bulgaria. Khristo Khristov draws attention to the fact that after such a responsibility was overtly assumed, contrary to the expectations, the French authorities did not arrest this terrorist. It is obvious that he is under the patronage of certain political forces, and today undisturbed he is walking the streets of Rome and claquering against Bulgaria and all that is Bulgarian.

The facts revealed further on make it clear that the other slanderers have similar records. These are Stefan Kavadarov who lives in Vienna and who is none the less diligent in his anti-Bulgarian activities, Dimo Statev, the chairman of the so-called Bulgarian League on Human Rights in Rome, who following the instructions of his patrons takes part in all anticommunist and antisocialist gatherings, Nerico Delbello, an initiator and organiser of all hostile provocations against Bulgaria's official representations in Italy and member of the Italian Fascist Party.

These and other dregs of society see in the trial against Antonov the possibility to once again throw mud against Bulgaria and to show that they still exist although they have long been dead in the political conscience of the Bulgarian people.

Among them is Lso Velichko Peychev from the Bulgarian department of the "Free Europe" -- the most malicious horn of the slanders against Bulgaria. While even the most reactionary newspapers and magazines from time to time express stronger or weaker doubts in the existence of the Bulgarian connection, "Free Europe" is taking greatest pains to impose it on its listeners, Khristo Khristov points out. Thus the contributors to "Free Europe", he continues, once again reveal themselves not only as anticommunists and paid agents of the U.S. ideological centre, to which this radio station belongs, but also anti-Bulgarians and traitors.

REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOV VISIT TO MONGOLIA

For media reportage on the official visit to Mongolia of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP CC and president of the State Council, including reports on his talk with Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Great People's Hural, see the Mongolia section of the 6 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

PRESIDIUM SUPPORTS RESULTS OF HUSAK'S USSR VISIT

LD051732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has discussed a report on the progress and results of the official, friendly visit by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, to the USSR on 30-31 May. The visit took place at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium expressed full agreement with the results of the talks between Comrade Gustav Husak and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. The Presidium highly praised the total identity of views between the CPCZ and the CPSU concerning the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and the mutual desire to strengthen and deepen cooperation and alliance.

The Presidium particularly welcomed the new stimuli arising from the talks for the broadening of cooperation and specialization of production of the two countries and for their joint endeavor concerning the progress of scientific-technological development.

The Presidium of the party Central Committee stressed the exceptional importance of the signing of the Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between Czechoslovakia and the USSR up to the Year 2000. Its consistent realization -- the importance of which was emphasized by the Presidium of the party Central Committee -- is a key significance for the further dynamic development of our national economy, the acceleration of its intensification, and the raising of its technological-economic standards. The unification of the production and scientific-technological potential of Czechoslovakia and the USSR and of other socialist countries, CEMA members, will contribute to their successful socioeconomic development.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also stressed the importance of the full identity of views between Czechoslovakia and the USSR on the current international situation and expressed full support for Soviet peace initiatives. It expressed the view that it is necessary to strengthen the unity of the states of the socialist community on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and their cooperation in political, economic, and other spheres in line with their interests and current tasks.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium enjoined the relevant party and state bodies to consistently realize the conclusions borne out by the results of Comrade Gustav Husak's visit to the USSR.

CPSL OFFICIAL VIEWS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU041533 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Rudolf Netik, head of the CPSL Central Committee Economic Department: "A Party-Minded Approach to the Economy"]

[Excerpts] Problems in our economy requiring a solution abound. Their gravity and consequences at ministries and production workplaces vary. Untapped potentials exist in every sector and branch. Most of them are known to us and we have party and government resolutions to tackle them.

Nevertheless, these problems persist; they are like a virus that resists all antibiotics. The only way to deal with them is by raising exactingness, adherence to principles, and demands on responsible cadres by party bodies and organizations. A greater scope must be created for the accountability of managerial employees for the fulfillment of tasks and for drawing conclusions if they fail to fulfill them.

Some party committees assume an uncritical approach to the positions of economic management, even if these positions run counter to national interests or party resolutions. Otherwise the same approaches to the preparation of annual and 5-year plans would not be made year after year. The anticipated fulfillment of the annual plan is being underrated so that there will be a lower point of departure for the subsequent year. This practice is being assisted not only by general directorates, but even by ministries. It is being criticized by district and regional CPSL committees, but only sporadically by enterprise party organizations. Their justification that in doing this they are protecting the interests of the working people is false. To simplify the problem, it may be possible to "save" employees' wages in a given year by concealing problems at their beginning but in the following 3 or 4 years this is bound to affect organization and to weaken planning, financial, and work discipline and thus affect wages in the subsequent period. The example of the paper and pulp, woodworking, and furniture industries graphically shows that it does not pay to dodge problems instead of solving them. Bukoza Vranov, Chemiceluloza Zilina, the plywood plant in Pezinok, and other enterprises are typical examples of enterprises that failed to deal with a specific situation in due course and in a responsible manner. If the situation in an enterprise gets out of control, the general directorate or the ministry must step in and help, not by writing off planned tasks, but by dealing with practical problems.

In justifying some managers' attitudes that are inconsistent with national interests, it is sometimes argued that these attitudes are caused by shortcomings in the economic mechanism and by its incorrect functioning. This is true. That is why the party has instructed the responsible state agencies to improve the system of planned management and charged them with pondering these issues creatively and with applying the experiences of the fraternal socialist countries, especially the USSR.

Instead of using scientific and technological progress to make headway in technological processes and products, we often use this progress only in marginal affairs, just to have something that can be included in the scientific and technological development plan. This is certainly allowed by the imperfection of the economic mechanism. Many a party document admonishes that scientific and technological development must become the backbone of plans. For the time being, however, primary attention is being devoted to steering economic activities through planning, supplies, organization, and incentives. Concern for production innovation; for developing, mastering, expanding, and using new technology; and for the technological renewal of production comes only second. Party organizations must not just make excuses by blaming mistakes on the economic mechanism; they must urgently demand their elimination. They are obliged to demand from the economic management that which the party gives priority, even though the economic mechanism may temporarily work against it. It is shortsighted to look only at the fulfillment of the quantitative indexes of production growth if these products are then difficult to sell on the domestic and foreign markets. We must concede that, for the time being, we do not excel in resourcefulness and preparedness when it comes to implementing modernization projects that would help to significantly push ahead the standard of production, especially in the consumer goods industry. The recent decision of the CSSR Government to release extra resources for this purpose caught us virtually unprepared, even though there had been much talk about efforts that fail due to a shortage of resources.

The growth of labor productivity is the basic prerequisite of economic progress. It is not only an economic, but a highly political task. Party organizations must comprehensively assert its fulfillment. Facts show that labor productivity in our country is 10 or even more percent lower than in some other socialist states, not to mention industrially advanced states. In evaluating this situation, party organizations must comprehensively analyze the development of labor productivity in the area of their influence.

Poor quality production accounts for poor efficiency and is one of the reasons for the low profitability of many enterprises. Last year a total of 40 enterprises administered by the government of the SR of Slovakia instead of making a profit accrued an aggregate loss of almost Kcs2 billion. If we add to this the losses caused by low profitability and efficiency in foreign trade, we arrive at the total of Kcs3 -- Kcs5 billion of which we are deprived annually, as has been calculated by experts. This is due to poor quality and less than optimal efficiency. A carefree approach to tasks thus has a noticeable impact on living standards as well as on the solution of some accumulated problems.

An important economic task is the shaping of a highly motivated work discipline that is rooted in people's attitude toward socialist ownership. The party is constantly calling for greater energy and urgency in establishing order in production, improving organization, and tightening planning and work discipline. There are many untapped potentials in these areas. Every minute wasted in CSSR industry means a loss of Kcs5.5 million of production. At the same time, some workplaces utilize only 60 to 80 percent of the work time of an 8-hour shift. This is due to breakdowns in ensuring production. A poor standard of managerial work, shortcomings in supplier-user relations, and the poor work performance of some individuals.

TRADE MINISTRY ISSUES NEW CUSTOMS REGULATION

AU040836 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jun 85 p 3

[CTK report: "Customs Decree Has Come Into Force"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Decree of the federal Ministry of Foreign Trade No 41/1985 on noncommercial exports and imports, which sets new upper limits for the export and import of noncommercial goods, took effect on 1 June 1985. Its supplement contains a list of articles, the export of which is either forbidden or subject to a special permit.

According to the new decree, Czechoslovak citizens having their permanent address in the CSSR may, within the framework of tourism, take out of the country gifts worth up to Kcs1,000. Within this limit, Czechoslovak citizens may take out of the country as gifts articles whose export is forbidden or limited, but only up to a value of Kcs300.

Outside of tourist traffic, Czechoslovak citizens may ship goods worth up to Kcs300 abroad without a permit; this includes articles whose export is forbidden or limited. The shipping abroad of articles exceeding this sum is possible only on the basis of a permit. Such permits are issued by the customs house in the district of the forwarder's place of residence.

Within the framework of tourist traffic, foreign nationals may take out articles worth up to Kcs1,000 without a permit, provided that the export of these articles is neither forbidden nor limited.

With the exception of motor vehicles, articles imported by Czechoslovak citizens within the framework of tourist traffic are exempt from duty up to a value of Kcs500 in domestic retail prices, provided that they were received abroad as gifts or purchased with duly exchanged foreign currency resources, in accordance with existing regulations.

Husbands and wives, or their children who share the same household, traveling together may add up their custom-duty-free allowances.

Persons having their permanent address abroad may take into the country duty-free gifts worth up to Kcs600 in domestic retail prices.

More detailed information can be obtained from all customs houses in the CSSR.

BRIEFS

CHNOUPEK MEETS ALGERIAN ENVOY -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received Abdelhamid Latreche, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, at Cernin Palace in Prague today. Their talks focused on questions of the further development of mutual relations and on the international situation. [Text] [Bratislova Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 5 Jun 85 LD]

MITTAG, FRG INDUSTRIALIST VIEW TRADE RELATIONS

LD051819 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1541 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jun (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and vice chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Berthold Beitz, the chairman of the supervisory board of Fried Krupp GmbH. They had a detailed discussion on the development of reciprocal economic relations. Guenter Mittag stressed the GDR view that, in light of the complicated international situation, economic relations between states should be developed and consolidated in order to strengthen peace, and for the benefit of both sides. In accordance with the Basic Treaty, the GDR policy in relation to the FRG is characterized by a desire to give full effect to the policy of peaceful coexistence in bilateral relations.

Both men described the level of trade and economic relations as beneficial for both sides and capable of expansion. They paid tribute to the importance of these relations as a stabilizing factor for continuing the political dialogue and developing overall relations between the two sides.

Berthold Beitz said that the views of Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State and general secretary of the SEC Central Committee, on relations between the GDR and the FRG are shared by many FRG businessmen. Berthold Beitz spoke appreciatively of the stable long-term business relations of his group and of many other FRG enterprises with GDR foreign trade enterprises and combines. He was very much in favor of continuing these relations on equal terms to the benefit of both sides.

State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, attended the meeting.

GERLACH, FDP LAWMAKER HOLD 'CONSTRUCTIVE' TALKS

AU051024 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Prof Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, met Uwe Ronneburger, deputy chairman of the FDP Bundestag group, in Berlin on 3 June. The talk, which took place in a constructive atmosphere, centered on problems of safeguarding peace, European security in its various aspects, and the activities for warding off a nuclear catastrophe. Prof Dr Gerlach explained the point of view of his party and the GDR by outlining the policy of peaceful coexistence and political dialogue aimed at producing a coalition of realism and reason against the policy of arms build-up and confrontation. He stated that the GDR supports fully the latest proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to halt the arms race and start disarmament, and particularly to avoid the militarization of space.

PPR VICE PREMIER MEETS LEADERS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

Economic Agreements Signed

LD052156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Report by Zbigniew Kustosik from Berlin]

[Text] The 20th session of the Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation between Poland and the GDR has ended.

The session ended with the signing of intergovernmental and interministerial agreements concerning cooperation in housing and ancillary construction, metallurgy, chemistry, and motorization. The session was chaired by Deputy Premiers Janusz Obodowski and Gerhard Weiss.

The long-term intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in housing and ancillary construction includes, among other things, exchanging experience in labor organization, and mutual exchange of the best technological solutions, building and heat-insulating materials in use, and other things. The agreement also provides for carrying out construction works in other states.

The agreement on cooperation in the chemical industry specifies deliveries of pesticides for each year of the current 5-year period.

The long-term program of cooperation in the motor industries on the construction of delivery vans was also signed.

Within the framework of coordinated economic plans it was accepted that mutual trade will increase in 1986-1990 by 20 percent, in comparison with the present 5-year period; 70 groups of products to be included in agreements on specialization were chosen.

Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski was received by GDR Premier Willi Stoph. Further possibilities for the expansion of bilateral relations were discussed.

Received by Stoph

LD051404 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1237 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR and Poland will further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states. This was stated at a talk in Berlin on 5 June by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Polish Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski, who is visiting the GDR for the meeting of the bilateral economic committee. Both men expressed their satisfaction with the level of cooperation and discussed topical questions regarding the further expansion of bilateral relations.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty states, the GDR and Poland call for ending the arms race and concrete steps of disarmament. They welcome and support the recent Soviet peace peoposals and express the expectation that at the Geneva negotiations the United States, with due regard for the principle of equality and equal security, will facilitate substantive results by a realistic approach.

NICARAGUAN EDUCATION MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Talks With Margot Honecker

AU051033 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 3 June Margot Honecker, GDR minister of education, received Father Fernando Cardenal, minister of education of the Republic of Nicaragua, for a talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere. Minister Cardenal expressed thanks for the great solidarity of the GDR's people and youth with the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people in defending themselves against the imperialist policy of intervention and embargo initiated by the United States.

He told about the great efforts and achievements that have been and still are undertaken in his country in the development of the educational sector. Since the victory of the revolution the number of students has doubled from 500,000 to 1 million. In the countrywide campaign against illiteracy 60,000 young people have participated. The ministers engaged in an intensive exchange of experiences regarding the public education system and the cooperation of the two countries in this field. Participating in this talk was Rodrigo Cardenal, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to the GDR.

During his stay in the GDR, Minister Cardenal will visit educational institutions in Neubrandenburg Bezirk.

Meets Stoph, Hager

LD051808 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1656 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jun (ADN) -- On 5 June, in Berlin, GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph and Padre Fernando Cardenal Martinez, Nicaraguan education minister, underlined the joint positions of the GDR and Nicaragua in the struggle for peace and disarmament and against the imperialist policy of confrontation and intervention.

During the talk Willi Stoph stressed the GDR's demand for an immediate lifting of the United States' economic blockade and a halt to all acts of aggression directed against Nicaragua. The two men strongly condemned the imperialist policy of interference in the internal affairs of the Central American states, particularly in Nicaragua, and supported the success of all efforts to restore permanent peace in this region.

On the same day the Nicaraguan education minister had a talk with Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The talk centered on societal responsibility of the upbringing and development of the younger generation.

GDR'S RAUCHFUSS CONCLUDES TALKS ON COOPERATION

Lazar Receives Rauchfuss

LD041943 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Tuesday met in parliament Wolfgang Rauchfuss, vice-chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, currently on a visit at the head of a delegation on the invitation of Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungary-GDR Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, to attend the 23rd session.

The committee is to review implementation of resolutions made at the previous session for the expansion of the two countries' cooperation, and coordinate national economic plans for the years 1986-1990.

Protocol Signed 5 June

LD052159 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, Jun 5 (MTI) -- The 23rd session of the Hungarian-GDR Economic and Technical -Scientific Committee concluded its work with signing a protocol in Budapest Wednesday.

Deputy Prime Ministers Jozsef Marjai and Wolfgang Rauchfuss, co-chairmen of the Hungarian-GDR Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, discussed the state of bilateral economic cooperation and evaluated the implementation of resolutions made at former talks of Hungarian and GDR party delegations and prime ministers and the 22nd session of the committee. It was stated that production cooperation further developed, both in specialization and cooperation and as well as in traditional technologies and the new fields of high-tech. Further results have been achieved in energy and material economy and relations between the companies of the two countries and institutions have improved.

Issues on plan coordination for 1986-1990 were also discussed and cooperation in the chemical industry, electrotechnology and electronics evaluated. It was stated that production specialization and joint research-development should be increased, especially in agricultural engineering.

The parties examined the implementation of the targets of the 1985 trade protocol and preparations for the 1986-1990 long-term trade agreement. The committee commissioned the responsible management organizations in both countries to assist the elaboration of the programme of economic and technical-scientific cooperation until the year 2000.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers received Wolfgang Rauchfuss. The GDR deputy premier and his party left Budapest Wednesday. They were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Jozsef Marjai.

FRG OFFICIAL MEETS DEPUTY MINISTERS, MARJAI

LD051505 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Peter Lorenz, state secretary for the FRG Chancellery, has held talks in Hungary. He had talks with Deputy Minister Ferenc Bartha, head of the Council of Ministers Secretariat for International Economic Relations, and Tibor Melega, deputy minister of foreign trade. He was also received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

U.S. EXTENDS MOST-FAVORED-NATION STATUS

LD051458 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Most-favored-nation status is being extended to Hungarian goods for another year on the American market. This means that Hungarian products are not subject to the discriminatory tariffs imposed on the socialist countries. The relevant document has just been signed by the American President. Most-favored-nation status was first applied to U.S.-Hungarian trade 7 years ago and since then the American President has approved its renewal every year. Besides Hungary, this trading opportunity has been extended by the United States to China and Romania.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTION UP BUT SOME SHORTCOMINGS

LD010442 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Due to the energy supply limitations during the winter, a good number of branches in the chemical industry could not fulfill their plans. At today's session of the central leadership of the Chemical Industry's Workers' Trade Union it was said that in the first 4 months of the year the total production of the chemical industry was more than 4 percent higher than at the same time in 1984, but there was significant lag in fertilizer and plant protectives production, in the plastic and synthetic fiber production industry, and in the cosmetics and household chemical goods industries. It was also reported that in many places the workers had voluntarily undertaken to make up the backlog by the end of the year by organizing third shifts and extra weekend work.

BRIEFS

GDR FOREIGN TRADE TALKS -- MTI -- GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle visited Budapest at the invitation of Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and on the occasion of the Budapest International Fair. During the talks, the ministers discussed the situation of trade and exchange of goods between the two countries and analyzed the fulfillment of the protocol signed for 1985 trade. Horst Soelle visited the Budapest International Fair. The GDR foreign trade minister was received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai. Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador of the GDR in Hungary, was also present at the talks. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 May 85 p 11 AU]

SZUROS RECEIVES GDR OFFICIAL -- Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, received on 29 May Ilse Thiele, member of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR Council of State, chairman of the German Democratic Women's Association, and vice president of the International Democratic Women's Association. She arrived in Hungary at the invitation of the National Council of Hungarian Women. At the meeting, held in a cordial atmosphere, they exchanged views on current international issues, with particular emphasis on the tasks facing the international women's movement. Present at the talks was Mrs Lajos Duschek, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of Hungarian Women. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 May 85 p 4 AU]

SPD'S VOGEL RECEIVES WOJNA-LED PZPR DELEGATION

LD052021 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The PZPR delegation which is visiting the FRG at the invitation of the SPD and which is headed by Ryszard Wojna has been received by Hans-Jochen Vogel, leader of the SPD parliamentary faction. Hans-Jochen Vogel voiced his satisfaction over the results of the talks between representatives of the two parties so far, as well as with the progress achieved. In the opinion of the SPD leader, the joint working team for security and confidence-building measures dealt with issues that were not just important for the two parties and nations but also of significance to East-West relations, the development of dialogue, peace in Europe, and the consolidation of world peace.

LOPATKA PRESENTS GOVERNMENT'S RELIGIOUS POLICY

AU031731 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 May 85 pp 3, 4

[Article by Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs: "The Unchangeability of Religious Policy"]

[Excerpts] Religious policy is an inseparable part of the policy of the PPR. Like every other part of our state policy, it is inspired by the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. It is guided by the interests of the Polish people and by a desire for peace and cooperation between nations. It refers to the lofty traditions of freedom and progress. It is designed to unite all citizens in building socialism. It takes the view that that which unites everyone is stronger than that which divides, and is stronger than differences in religion or convictions. Religious policy should facilitate, not encumber, the implementation of state policy in all other spheres.

Religious policy constitutes a single, unitary whole. There is no room for ministerial or regional religious policy. It is as open as policy in other spheres. The state wishes its religious policy to enjoy the broadest possible support from society. This is a policy whose roots lie in the socialist system of values and which sets itself feasible goals and is guided by stable principles. It possesses a democratic and progressive nature.

The basic contents of PPR religious policy are shaped by the PZPR jointly with the ZSL and SD and with social organizations and associations that support our state's political principles.

The PZPR ideological declaration adopted at the December 1948 joint congress of the Polish Workers Party and Polish Socialist Party defined the principles of religious policy, which are still valid. It states: "The party supports freedom of conscience and religious conviction, respects the religious feelings of believers, and does not interfere in the church's internal affairs." The party, we read further on, supports the division between church and state and the secular nature of education and all public institutions. The PZPR reserves the absolute right to bring up its members in the spirit of a modern scientific outlook on the world and life, in other words, in the spirit of a materialist world outlook. The PZPR struggles against no one.

At the same time, the declaration states that the PZPR requires the clergy of all denominations to perform their duties toward the people's state. The party opposes all attempts to use the religious feelings of believers to sow unrest, initiate reactionary policy, and to establish clerical trends aimed at subjecting the country's political and social life to the influence of the clergy.

The party adopts the view whereby the states should also guarantee full freedom of conscience to nonbelievers and effectively counter all attempts by anyone to intimidate them.

PPR religious policy is, therefore, based on lasting principles that have been in force for almost 40 years. These principles are as follows:

1. The principle of equality of citizens' rights and duties, regardless of their religion or conviction, applies to all areas of state, political, economic, social, and cultural life. Violating this principle through privilege or restricting these rights is subject to punishment. Sowing hatred or unrest, encouraging discord, or debasing a person because of differences in religion or convictions is forbidden. The point here is nonreligious convictions such as atheism, agnosticism, liberalism, and so on. The point also applies to all religions. It is worth remembering that there are 35 churches and denominations in Poland.

2. Freedom of conscience and religion is everyone's right. It also includes the freedom to adopt religions or convictions according to one's own choice, and the freedom to express one's religion in the form of prayer, ritual, practice, and teaching. Religion may be performed individually or together with others, both in public and in private.

Citizens may not be forced to refrain from participation in religious activities or rituals. No force may be used to restrict the freedom of possessing or adopting religions or convictions according to one's choice. The point here is not only physical pressure, but also psychological pressure.

Freedom of religion or conviction, in accordance with PPR legislation and the international agreements ratified by Poland, belongs to the fundamental freedoms of mankind. It may not be legally revoked under any circumstances threatening the life of the nation such as a state of war, martial law, or a state of emergency.

However, the freedom to express one's religion or convictions is not unlimited. Just like other human rights and fundamental freedoms, it too is subject to restrictions imposed by the state. These restrictions must be contained in laws, in other words, legislation of the highest rank. Only those restrictions necessary to protect public security and the health, life, ethics, and basis of the rights and freedom of other people are permissible. The restrictions in force in Poland are minimal compared to those in many other countries.

Freedom of religion or conviction in Poland is respected and protected by the state. Nor has it experienced any restrictions during martial law.

3. The principle that churches and religious denominations may freely perform their religious functions does not extend to other functions of churches and religious denominations. The same freedom applies to organizations which propagate nonreligious convictions.

This freedom contains various smaller freedoms. It permits people to: gather in connection with religion and convictions and maintain a suitable place for these purposes; possess and acquire to a suitable extent the necessary articles connected with rituals or religious practice or convictions; prepare, publish, and distribute essential literature; teach religion or convictions in places suitable for this purpose; respect the freedom of parents or guardians to guarantee the religious or ethical upbringing of their children in accordance with their convictions; appoint and train persons appropriate to the requirements of a given religion or conviction; celebrate certain days as holidays or days of rest in accordance with the rules of one's religion or conviction; and maintain suitable charitable or humanitarian institutions and collect contributions.

As part of this freedom, it is permitted to possess and maintian contacts with individuals or groups in matters concerning religion or convictions. This applies to contacts in Poland as well as international contacts.

Some churches or denominations also wish to perform certain nonreligious functions. They involve themselves in political life and try to assume the role of professional, self-management, cultural, sports, and tourist bodies. They act within the sphere of general education. In these nonreligious spheres of activity, they do not enjoy the freedom they would be entitled to while performing their religious functions.

4. The principle of equality between all churches and religious denominations stems from the conviction that every religion and every system of nonreligious convictions possess the same honor and same ethical value. The historic achievements of the PPR include a final end to dividing religions into "true" and "false," and into privileged and persecuted ones. These achievements also include giving the same freedom to nonreligious convictions as to religious ones. Here, it does not matter whether a religion or conviction has numerous or few adherents.

5. The principle of separating church from state means that churches and religious denominations may not take part in the exercising of state authority, that the state apparatus is free of religious elements, and that it is secular. The party does not set itself the task of combatting religion. On the contrary, it protects religious freedom, just as it protects the freedom of nonreligious convictions. The secular nature of the state does not mean that believers have less rights than other people in some important areas of life, and that clergymen have less rights as well. However, one cannot have a situation where one who believes in a certain religion or is a clergyman enjoys privileges or immunities.

The state is the joint and highest asset of the whole of society. It cannot favor one religion and discriminate against others at the same time. The state's secularity permits an equal treatment of all religions and of all citizens, regardless of their religion or convictions. Separating churches and religious denominations from the state permits optimum guarantees to everyone of freedom of religion or convictions and freedom for all churches and religious denominations to perform their religious functions.

6. The state opposes any abuse of the freedom of conscience and religion and of the freedom for churches and religious denominations to perform their religious functions. When churches and religious denominations exceed their religious mission, this is clericalism, in other words, encroachment into spheres of life that are secular. Clericalism has nothing to do with a concern for satisfying the religious needs of believers. It is an attempt to revert to the middles ages, in other words, a historical anachronism. Clericalism openly violates the principle of division between churches and religious denominations on the one hand, and the state on the other. It also manifests itself in an abuse of religious freedom for the purpose of political activity that is against the PPR's raison d'etat, and sometimes against the Constitution and the law. When displayed by one church, clericalism harms the rights and freedom of other churches and religious denominations, as well as people with nonreligious convictions. Clericalism of all kinds is a harmful phenomenon. Particularly dangerous, however, are those types of clericalism that correspond with the intentions and doings of domestic and foreign opponents of the PPR constitutional system.

The previously mentioned principles of PPR religious policy have proved themselves historically. That is why on 8 February, 1985 the Council of Ministers confirmed the stance whereby "the religious policy of the PPR is based on lasting principles and there will be no departure from them."

This stance was also confirmed by W. Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a speech during the Szczecin Voivodship PZPR Conference on 9 March, 1985 in which he stressed "the goodwill of the authorities and permanent nature of the socialist state's religious policy."

Based on the above principles, the government is in favor of a constructive development of dialogue and joint activity between the state and the Roman Catholic Church. The success of the fatherland requires it. Such dialogue and joint activity have existed undisturbed for years between the state and all other churches and religious convictions active in Poland.

Dialogue and joint activity with the Catholic Church possess a permanent nature. The state does not regard them as a tactical necessity.

The Roman Catholic Church has a permanent place in socialist Poland, just as other churches and religious denominations have. The government believes that nothing may be done to damage the established model of relations between the church, performing its religious mission on the one hand, and the secular socialist state on the other.

In his speech during the meeting with Pope John Paul II at the Belvedere Palace on 16 June, 1983, W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, discussed the conditions behind the Church's activity in Poland and said the following: "All in all, a real chance for far-reaching good relations between the state and the Church in accordance with the interests of the nation is developing. In this work, the PPR authorities will not lack goodwill."

However, the state authorities' implementation of the above constitutional principles and their goodwill are not the only conditions necessary for far-reaching good relations between the state and the Church in accordance with the nation's interests. It is essential that the Church's clergy and hierarchy also respect and observe these principles and display essential goodwill in implementing them. Most clergymen have been doing so for years in any case. Departing from these principles and even attacking them at time encumbers the proper development of relations between the state and the Church. The state authorities, full of concern for the good of Poland, for the rights and liberties of its citizens, and for domestic law and order, oppose and will firmly oppose all violations of these principles.

Consistent adherence to the above principles of PPR religious policy by the authorities does not mean at all that this policy must be unchanging. It may change, depending on the conduct of churches and religious denominations. It will also change in the future, according to their attitudes and conduct and to the extent whereby they heed these same permanent principles. Restraint in availing oneself of rights and liberties, conscientiousness in the performance of duties, and an observance of the evangelical duty to respect the state and its bodies encourage the implementation of the above principles very well. However, arrogance, greed, and a disrespect of the authorities, the Constitution, and the law encumber it.

The PPR Government wishes the memorable words spoken by Pope John Paul II in the Belvedere in 1979 during the first visit to the fatherland to be a signpost for conduct: "The Church wants no privileges for its activity, only what is essential for it to perform its mission."

Dialogue and good relations between the state on the one hand, and the Church and religious denominations on the other, require harmonious joint activity between both sides, based on the above principles.

The 40-year history of People's Poland provides numerous examples of such joint activity.

It is sufficient to recall only some of them: the unification of the western and northern territories with the motherland; the work of renewal undertaken by the Eighth Central Committee plenum in October 1956; the feeling of courage, realism, and responsibility for Poland in the years 1980 and 1981; concern for the national fabric and Poland's equal position in the world; and internal calm during the following years.

Broadening the platform of accord and joint activity and narrowing the sphere of conflicts in relations between the state on the one hand, and churches and religious denominations on the other -- this is what Poland's success requires.

LOPATKA CLASSIFIES THREE KINDS OF CLERGY

AU040844 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 1 Jun 85 p 2

[From the Press Review]

[Text] TRYBUNA ROBOTINICZA on 17 May published an interview given by Minister Adam Laczek. Here is an excerpt from it:

[Lopatka] It is certain that the Polish clergy is at one on the issues of faith and spiritual jurisdiction. However, it is greatly differentiated with regard to political attitudes. The clergy can be divided into three groups. The priests in group one take the view that they act in favor of the church when they back its coexistence and cooperation with the socialist state. Those in group two think that they act in favor of the church when they fight against the socialist state. The third, the intermediate group, is most numerous and includes those priests who conscientiously fulfill their appointed duties and do not meddle in politics.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES PZPR AUDITING COMMISSION

LD051834 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The PZPR Central Auditing Commission has held its 13th plenary session of the current term of office. The session examined how the party, at all levels down to the primary party organizations, should function in a more efficient, effective and improved manner. While playing the leading role, the PZPR is also the moving force behind all social and political decisions. This means that the party must constantly suit its methods and forms of work to the requirements of public life.

Wojciech Jaruzelski took the floor during the final stage of the proceedings. He emphasized the great importance of the work of auditing commissions within the general framework of party work. He also voiced the conviction that conclusions reached during the current plenary session, as well as the assessments and expertise of the commissions, will play a substantial part in the compilation of materials for the 20th party central committee plenum.

CZYREK AT KOSZALIN PZPR PLENUM ON INTELLIGENTSIA

LD060905 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpts] With the participation of Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, a plenum of the party voivodship committee was held today in Koszalin. The plenum was devoted to the role and tasks of the intelligentsia in the socialist development of Koszalin Voivodship.

The debates, chaired by Eugeniusz Jakubaszek, first secretary of the voivodship committee, were preceded by a report of the executive committee presented by voivodship committee secretary (Zdzislaw Wieliczko). The report characterized the prevalent situation in the various milieus of the Koszalin intelligentsia. The merit and achievements of these milieus were discussed, although the hitherto unexploited possibilities for improving economic and social life were also pointed out. Next a discussion began in which representatives of the intelligentsia took the floor. The speeches were dominated by concern for a normalization of conditions of life and work, for an expansion of the country's economic potential, and for enhancement of the prestige and social position of the intelligentsia.

SEJM ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON FARM, FOOD PRODUCTION

AU040816 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 30 May 85 p 3

[Resolution of the PPR Sejm: The State of Agriculture and Food Economy in 1984]

[Text] PAP -- The Sejm acknowledges the government report on agriculture and the food economy in 1984 and states that there has been significant progress in implementing the basic principles of the program for developing farming and food production up to 1990.

Farm production increased tellingly and the planned annual tasks were implemented in 1984. Overall production increased 7 percent and saleable production increased 4.1 percent. The national income from farm production was 2 percent higher than in 1978. Especially good results were achieved in plant production, the drop in the number of animals was stopped, and the number of hogs continued to increase slowly. These good farm and food results helped to make further improvements in the balance of food supplies and in the variety of goods and to reduce the scale of food rationing.

In 1984 we further increased food exports, while moderately increasing imports. This helped us improve the balance of trade in these articles and to buy fodder components with a high content of protein. Stressing that implementation of the law on the social insurance of farmers and their relatives helped to increase social benefits and their range in 1984, the resolution expresses the expectation that improvements in the country's economic-fiscal conditions and the legally stipulated increase in pension contributions will make it possible in 1986 to fully level off the lowest pensions of all grades.

The resolution points out that the activity of social and occupational organizations of farmers continues to make a positive impact on the development of agriculture and on the living standards in rural areas.

The results of the development of farming and the food economy in 1984, the resolution states, are no reason to assume that the aforementioned trends are permanent. This is because of incomplete implementation of the program adopted by the Sejm and, in particular, because of the following determining factors:

-- In 1984 investments on farming and the food economy increased 3.2 percent, whereas investments throughout the economy increased 9 percent. It should be stressed with concern that the land-improvement operations stipulated by the national socioeconomic plan for 1983-85 will not be implemented. Implementation of the plans for the industries working for agriculture was low.

-- Although 15 percent in excess of the plan, investments on development of the farm-food industry are too low to overcome the existing difficulties in the processing of farm products.

-- The flow of technical equipment for farming does not meet the demand for grain, green fodder, potatoes, and beet combines and for more efficient machines to spread pesticides.

-- There have been no improvements in the quality of machines and spare parts.

-- The consumption of fodder in 1984 was lower by over 10kg per hectare than it was in 1979-80. This is also true of the lime and lime-magnesium fertilizers. The punctuality and certainty of the supply of plant protection chemicals in the necessary amounts to satisfy demand also gives rise to serious doubts.

-- The evaluation of the economic situation in farming shows that the relation between the prices for farm products and the prices for production means has continued to deteriorate in the past 3 years. The relation between the incomes of the rural population and those of the population employed outside of agriculture has also continued to be less advantageous for the past 2 years.

In order to create more favorable conditions for further consistent implementation of the food program in 1985-90 and, especially, to ease various dangers and restrictions, the Sejm presents the following solutions:

-- The 1986-90 national socioeconomic plan should ensure special preferences for investments to develop land-improvement operations, to provide water for rural areas, to overhaul the electrification system in these areas, and to promote development of the selected branches of the farm-food industry and of the industries that turn out production resources for agriculture as well as machines and equipment for the food industry.

-- The quality of mineral fertilizers should be improved, the share of nitrogen in fertilizers should be gradually increased, the supplies of fertilizing lime, especially of magnesium, should be larger, and the flow of the correct varieties of plant protection chemicals should be steadily improved. Attention should continue to be paid to supplying agriculture with select sowing grains and seedlings.

-- In the next few years efforts should continue to level off the rate of increase in plant production as the basic element of increasing animal production. Efforts to increase the number of cattle should continue.

-- It is necessary to intensify the analyses of production costs and the cost of living and to improve the system of price movement. Apart from improving the price system in the food economy it is necessary to lay down new procurement prices as of the beginning of the new economic year in agriculture.

-- It is necessary to launch more intensive and effective efforts to improve all aspects of the flow of consumer goods to rural areas, to promote production of services for the population, and to improve the procedures by which farm produce is contracted and procured. The share of the rural areas in the supply of industrial goods should be in line with the size of the rural population.

-- It is desirable to intensify biological progress in agriculture in 1986-90 and to promote the system of innovations and the performance of advisory services.

-- It is necessary to ensure correct relations between agricultural organizations and the state administration.

The Sejm notes at the end of the resolution that achieving permanent self-sufficiency in the output of food is one of the main conditions for our country's development. In line with this, it is necessary to see that the national socioeconomic plan for the coming 5-year period sets aside the necessary funds and provides for the activities that will ensure effective implementation of these tasks.

OPZZ EARNS LEGAL IDENTITY, MORE FINANCIAL RIGHTS

AU041307 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 May 85 p 4

[Text] PAP -- The Warsaw Voivodship Court's registration in the trade union register of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], which affiliates national trade unions and acts according to the statute adopted last February, has matured. This means that the OPZZ has earned the status of a legal entity, and thus the basis for statutory activity, including all financial operations.

ANTONOV TRIAL QUICKLY TURNS INTO 'FARCE'

LD041317 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 4 Jun 85

[(Slawomir Schoff) dispatch from Rome]

[Excerpts] Certainly no one believed that the trial of those who allegedly helped organize the attempt to murder the pope would turn so quickly into a farce. But it has happened already on the 2d day of the trial -- called by the press in high-flown terms the trial of the century -- that is, when Ali Agca started to give testimony. In fact, it was a monologue, to which the people present in the hall and the judges, who had prepared this spectacle so laboriously and for such a long time, listened with the greatest astonishment. When Agca, with a glow in his eyes, stated that he is the new redeemer and predicted the end of the world soon, about which, as he said, he had notified the Vatican and is now awaiting a reply, it was clear to everyone -- and this was suspected for a long time -- that we are dealing with a man who is, to put it mildly, psychologically unbalanced, a mythomaniac and a psychopath.

In turn, Omer Bagci, the second of the defendants, testifying in this trial was equally surprising in his matter-of-factness, and he complicated the prosecutors' work.

It was supposed to be a trial of Bulgarians, LA REPUBBLICA wrote, but it is increasingly a trial of Turks. It is characteristic that these testimonies and the new facts have immediately resulted in reduced interest in the trial. Many special correspondents from Western countries have left Rome. The hall, full during the first 3 days, started to look empty. Reports from the trial are now being published on the inside pages of newspapers. Agca seems to be hurt by this. He felt better in the spotlight and in front of dozens of cameras. Who directed his actions and later the charges? Why was this man believed so easily? These are questions to which no one knows whether this trial will provide the answers.

FINNISH PRESIDENT, DELEGATION BEGIN VISIT 5 JUNE

Koivisto Received by Ceausescu

AU051856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1801 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/6/1985 -- The president of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, paid a courtesy call on the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, at the State Council Palace Wednesday afternoon. The meeting that preceded the start of the official talks was held in an atmosphere of warm cordiality which characterizes the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and peoples.

Official Talks Begin

AU051906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/6/1985 -- Wednesday, June 5, official talks started in Bucharest between President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania and President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland.

Participating in the talks are:

for Romania: Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Dumitru Apostoiu, secretary of the president and of the State Council, Maria Stanescu, Romanian ambassador in Helsinki, Romulus Neagu, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

for Finland: Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs, Jussi Montonen, Bucharest ambassador of Finland, Sake Wihtol, secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jaakko Kalela, secretary general of the president, Charles Murte, deputy director, Antti Koistinen, head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The president of the Republic of Finland, thanked cordially for being invited to visit Romania. He expressed satisfaction at meeting the Romanian head of state and the belief that the talks and the understandings to be reached on the occasion would mark a superior stage in the development of the relations of mutually advantageous collaboration between the two countries in the bilateral plane and in the international arena.

Romania's president welcomed warmly the presence in Bucharest of the Finnish head of state and stressed it to be an important moment in the history of the relations between the two countries. President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed, in turn, the belief that the new Romanian-Finnish summit dialogue would conclude in good results and would give an impetus to the collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and Finland while contributing to the promotion of the cause of peace and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

During the talks the sides pointed out the traditional relationships of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Finland and highlighted the special importance of the summit understandings and talks for the development of the Romanian-Finnish relations in various planes.

The joint wish was expressed for work to be done in view of amplifying the bilateral relationships and promoting the economic relations at the level of the political ones. In this respect the sides singled out the great possibilities at hand for an intensification of the trade, an expansion and diversification of the industrial, technological, scientific and other collaboration according to the current potential of both countries' economies. In the context the sides brought to the fore the important role played by the signing of long-term agreements that should confer stability and scope to the economic ties between the two countries. The sides stressed that the further expansion and diversification of the relationships, between Romania and Finland meets the interests of and helps the two peoples, the cause of peace, understanding, and collaboration among nations.

During the interview President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mauno Koivisto exchanged opinions on the current international situation and singled out the existence of identical or very close points of view on the main issues they approached. They expressed concern over the international developments, the particularly grave situation of the world, stressing that [word indistinct] should be stepped up to put an end to the arms race for a passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, for the promotion of a policy of detente, cooperation and peace in our continent and throughout the world.

Stress was laid on the need to do everything possible for the Soviet-American talks in Geneva to lead to accords providing for the removal of the extant missiles, of all nuclear arms in Europe and throughout the world, for a halt to outer space militarization.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of intensifying actions within various international bodies and meetings, at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and the Vienna talks on the reduction of armaments and troops in Central Europe in particular, which can make a highly important contribution to the cause of disarmament and peace.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mauno Koivisto underscored the particular significance of the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, northern Europe, other parts in our continent and other regions of the world.

It was highlighted that the threat and use of force should be eliminated from the international life, all interstate conflicts and litigious issues should be solved by peaceful, negotiated means alone, that the complex issues in the Middle East, all conflicts and states of tension in Asia, Africa and Latin America should be solved in the interests of peoples, of peace and understanding among nations.

During the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that given the seriousness of the world economic situation, on the developing countries in particular, a new, realistical approach should be made to all these matters -- including the developing countries' foreign debt issue -- so as to establish a new international economic order, based on relations of full equality and equity.

Stress was laid on the important role incumbent on the United Nations Organization, other international bodies, in the democratic settlement of all the problems on which the peace, progress and welfare of the world peoples depend.

During the official talks, Romania's and Finland's resolve was reiterated to strengthen their cooperation in the world arena, to make an active contribution to the settlement of the major contemporary issues, to the assertion of the policy of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

President Mauno Koivisto invited President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to pay an official visit to Finland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual esteem and understanding.

Oprea Receives Businessmen

AU051851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/6/1985 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on June 5, in the afternoon, a group of Finnish economists and businessmen who accompany the President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto on his state visit to Romania.

During the talks reference was made to the progress achieved in the development of the bilateral economic cooperation and emphasis was placed on the large possibilities provided by the two countries' economies for the further amplification of the Romanian-Finnish cooperation in domains of mutual interest. Ways of action were discussed to carry into effect what was agreed upon during the summit as regards the increase of trade and of the cooperation in production bilaterally and on third markets.

OPREA RECEIVES GDR ELECTRONICS MINISTER

AU031902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1357 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/6/1985 -- On June 3 Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea received Felix Meier, GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics, now on a Romanian visit. In the spirit of the decisions made and understandings reached at summit level during the recent visit paid to the GDR by President Nicolae Ceausescu the sides looked into possibilities to expand the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries in machine building

TALKS WITH FRG CHANCELLOR, DELEGATION CONTINUE

Cooperation Assessed

LD051139 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade today Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl continued their official talks in which their associates also took part.

The two sides assessed that cooperation between the two countries is developing successfully. They also stressed the readiness of both countries not only to maintain the high level of relations, but to extend them.

During the talks it was assessed that economic cooperation is well developed and that it is rising, and so is readiness for this cooperation to be enriched with new and modern aspects. The FRG is one of the SFRY's biggest economic partners, it was said during the discussion, but the trade deficit to the SFRY's disadvantage is a serious obstacle to further promotion of this cooperation. Both sides expressed interest in developing modern forms of economic cooperation such as industrial collaboration, joint appearance on the markets of third countries, and joint investments. New Yugoslav regulations concerning joint investments have created favorable opportunities for expanded cooperation in this area.

Reference was made during the talks to Yugoslavia's cooperation with the EEC member-countries. The Yugoslav side expressed concern over measures which restrict the import of Yugoslav goods and over possible negative consequences due to Spain and Portugal joining the community. The Yugoslav side expects greater understanding as far as Yugoslavia's cooperation with the community is concerned. The West German side expressed readiness to support Yugoslav demands for higher exports into the West European economic integration countries.

The hosts informed their guests about Yugoslavia's program of medium-term economic consolidation and expressed the expectation that the West German partners will support this program.

Yugoslavia repays its debts, it was said during the talks, but at the same time it wishes to promote its economy. The guests from the FRG made a positive assessment of the measures and achievements in consolidating the economy during the past year.

During the talks reference was made to the status of our workers temporarily employed in the FRG and to specific questions connected with their economic and social welfare and their return.

The activities of enemy emigres in the FRG was also a topic of talks between FEC President Planinc and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl. It was noted that it is in their joint interest for this question, which is a burden on their mutual relations, to be tackled openly, and also that this problem be resolved in the context of joint interests and efforts to preserve trust and stability in mutual relations.

Reference was also made to topical international issues. The FRG, it was said in this context, attaches importance to the SFRY as a nonaligned and independent country and appreciates its activity within the group of nonaligned and neutral countries to strengthen peace in Europe.

Planinc on Croats' Activities

LD051448 Hamburg DPA in German 1409 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Jun (DPA) -- The groups of exiled Croats active in the FRG put a strain on good relations with Bonn, in the opinion of the SFRY. Belgrade expects intensified measures by the German legal authorities against the anti-Yugoslav efforts of these groups, government head Milka Planinc told Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Belgrade on Wednesday. Kohl is in Yugoslavia for a 3-day visit.

According to his view on Wednesday, Kohl pointed to the differing legal systems in the two countries. However, Bonn has an interest in the good relations between Bonn and Belgrade not being impaired by this sphere either. Kohl announced talks by experts on these issues shortly.

Kohl and Planinc evidently emphasized different points in the economic sphere, too. Admittedly, the chancellor did assure his host that Bonn wants to help with the recovery of the country, which is in a severe economic crisis. However, the Yugoslav side evidently hopes for more concrete German promises. "We expect greater understanding from the FRG for our efforts to overcome our economic problems," Mrs Planinc demanded of the chancellor.

Kohl Visits Assembly

LD051308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly, and his associates had a meeting at the Yugoslav Assembly this morning with FRG Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl. Greeting his guest also as an old parliamentarian, Kurtesi stressed the good development of relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the FRG and expressed his conviction that the federal chancellor's present visit will provide an incentive for this development and for the removal of the difficulties standing in the way of even more successful cooperation.

Chancellor Kohl expressed the FRG's full readiness to actively contribute to the promotion of relations between the two countries. He stressed his country's interest in the stable and independent development of Yugoslavia as a reliable factor of stability in this area and in Europe. Speaking of the possibilities of economic cooperation, Chancellor Kohl stressed the considerable interest the West German economy has in joint investments in Yugoslav enterprises which, he emphasized, Yugoslavia stands a good chance of obtaining. The human factor -- your workers and German tourists -- he stressed, is a significant factor of rapprochement and a bridge of cooperation between the two countries.

Talks With Vlajkovic 'Cordial'

LD051934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, SFRY Presidency president, and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl held talks in the White Palace at Dedinje today. The 1-hour talks, which were held in an atmosphere described as cordial, focused on bilateral relations and the international situation. The talks were also attended by Milka Planinc, FEC president, Raif Dizdarevic, foreign affairs federal secretary, and, on the German side, by Chancellor Kohl's aides.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with Chancellor Kohl's visit, which reflected both the SFRY and the FRG's desire and readiness to continue to promote bilateral cooperation. As past experience has demonstrated, such meetings impart special stimulus to the further development of relations between the two countries, and it is therefore expected that the same will happen on this occasion. Both sides also stressed that through concerted efforts, obstacles and difficulties that are hindering the development of even more sound bilateral relations are being eliminated. The high-ranking visitor from the FRG expressed his country's interest in a stable political and economic situation in southeast Europe, stressing Yugoslavia's special role in this.

President Vlajkovic and Chancellor Kohl exchanged views on the state of international relations and outlined the main trends of their respective countries' foreign activities, The Yugoslav side placed emphasis on the continuity of its policy based on nonalignment, a consistent struggle for peace, each country's free development, and consolidation of international cooperation on an equal footing.

In the section of the talks devoted to East-West relations, both sides stressed the need for, and an interest in, reducing tension and resuming detente in the world, in Europe in particular. With regard to Europe, the need was emphasized for investing fresh efforts aimed at bringing about disarmament so as to eliminate the fear of war and to divert enormous funds, which are at present being spent on arms, to development. Hope was expressed that despite difficulties, a positive outcome of both the Soviet-U.S. Geneva negotiations and the Stockholm conference on European security and cooperation will bring about the much desired improvement.

The two sides also pointed to the need for an East-West dialogue through which all countries would be able to make their contribution to peace and the strengthening of security. Both Yugoslavia and the FRG are ready to invest efforts to ensure a fruitful outcome to the Geneva negotiations and the Stockholm conference.

President Vlajkovic and Chancellor Kohl also discussed international economic relations. On this occasion great proximity of views on the problems in this sphere was demonstrated. It was said that present international economic relations are characterized by a high degree of interdependence, and that urgent measures are needed to establish more just economic relations in the world, which would enable developing countries to surmount their present grave difficulties. The resumption of the North-South dialogue rather than a confrontation that could escalate to political, military, and other spheres, with long-term negative consequences for the whole world, is seen as a way out of the difficulties. To this purpose, concrete actions are necessary, both sides stated.

After the talks, Radovan Vlajkovic, SFRY Presidency president, gave a luncheon in honor of Chancellor Kohl, during which toasts were exchanged.

Kohl Gives Press Conference

LD051911 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl stated today that he had very exhaustive talks with Yugoslav personalities and that a significant degree of accord was manifest during them.

At a press conference held in the Sava Center before leaving Belgrade, Helmut Kohl said that Yugoslavia occupies a prominent place in the framework of the neutral and nonaligned countries and represents a significant factor in the balance of power in Europe. The federal chancellor paid tribute to Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy and described the Nonaligned Movement as a significant element of stability.

Bilateral economic relations were assessed as good by Kohl, who laid stress on the desire felt on both sides to expand them. In his view the SFRY need not be worried by Spain and Portugal's entry into the EEC, a development that provides Yugoslav exporters with fresh opportunities, he said.

Kohl considers that the Yugoslav trade deficit with the FRG is not very significant in the light of the earnings of the Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in the FRG and the SFRY's earnings from West German tourists. He spoke in favor of creating a more favorable climate for investing foreign capital in the SFRY and said that is important in this connection to eliminate the risk factor.

Asked about the activity of the extreme Yugoslav emigration in the FRG, Kohl replied indirectly by saying that preserving the stability of the SFRY is in the interests of the FRG.

Banker, Industrialists Meet

LD051534 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- Within the ambit of Chancellor Kohl's visit to Yugoslavia, Dieter von Wuerzen, a state secretary in the FRG Government, and the presidents of Krupp, Volkswagen and Schurr, Krupp, (Muenzner) and Schurr, [as received] held separate, extensive talks with the governor of the Yugoslav National Bank, Radovan Makic.

State Secretary von Wuerzen stressed that Yugoslavia's great efforts to promote its economic relations with foreign countries and especially the economic and financial discipline of the subjects engaged in business with foreign countries are being followed with satisfaction. The West German businessmen spoke at length of their understanding of the current economic policy measures in the area of economic relations with foreign countries -- including the Law on Joint Investments. They believe that the rate of inflation in the SFRY is an objective obstacle to accelerating the efforts to have the SFRY involved in international trade.

The governor of the National Bank spoke of results and developments in the field of the balance of payments and about the prospects till the end of the year.

These high-ranking officials and industrialists manifested their willingness to support Yugoslav stabilization efforts with the government and the banks in the FRG and displayed full understanding for our demands that our debt should be restructured over a period of many years under acceptable conditions. They expressed their support for the SFRY's efforts to improve its relations with the EEC and, within that framework, with the FRG as well.

Slovenia Visit Begins

LD051921 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1754 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his wife and aides left Belgrade for Ljubljana tonight to visit the SR of Slovenia. During his stay in Ljubljana, Chancellor Kohl will have a meeting and talks with Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia, and will also be received by France Popit, president of the Slovenia SR Presidency. Apart from Ljubljana, the visitor from Bonn will also visit Brdo near Kranj.

At Belgrade airport the visitor from the FRG was seen off by Milka Planinc, FEC president, Branislav Ikonic, Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia president, Budimir Loncar, foreign affairs deputy federal secretary, and other personages.

PLANINC REPLY TO BUSH TOAST AT WASHINGTON DINNER

AU041647 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] Washington, 31 May (TANJUG) -- Replying to the toast proposed by George Bush, vice president of the United States, at a festive dinner given in honor of the Yugoslav delegation, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, said:

"We have come in the conviction that this meeting will bring impulses, desired on both sides, to further realize Yugoslav-American relations and cooperation. The SFRY builds its relations with your country and all other countries, regardless of their persuasion in the internal and international fields, on the basis of the well-known principles of nonalignment. The realization of the nonaligned policy implies an active relationship toward the world and its problems and dilemmas, the broadest democratic cooperation, and agreements in favor of peace and general development and progress. For us, nonalignment is a policy without prejudices in regard to the international stance and activities of other countries, including the super powers, whose steps we assess on the basis of their conduct in specific situations.

"Together with all other nonaligned countries, indeed, like the entire peaceful world public, the SFRY welcomed the resumption of the dialogue between the United States and the USSR in Geneva as a first step by the most responsible among the responsible ones so that a course of confrontation may be abandoned for a course of negotiations. It is a matter of relations that -- incontrovertibly -- have such a specific weight and importance that they have a global influence on the state of relations in the entire world. Therefore, they are being followed with great interest, expectations, and hope.

"The growing gap between the North and the South," Milka Planinc said, "constitutes one of the most dramatic contradictions in the contemporary world. It is a new threat that already threatens the stability of international relations and indicates new, large needs. Under the burden of excessive debts, under the assault of protectionism, with a drastic fall in commodity prices and deteriorating terms of trade, the internal stability of many developing countries is endangered. In our interdependent world, this is felt in the entire international community. The developing world, with justification, expects greater readiness and understanding of the developed countries, which should recognize in it their own interests.

"In many parts of the world, the rights of states and peoples to self-determination, independence, and selection of one's own road are being negated, and the process of their emancipation is being held back. The hotbeds of crises burden with their dangerous developments the extremely complicated international relations. On the other hand," Milka Planinc said, "the deep divisions and confrontation that characterize the contemporary relations in the world make it difficult to find lasting and just solutions, with respect for the principles of noninterference as a prerequisite for advancing trust and eliminating conflicts."

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY KENYAN PRESIDENT PUBLISHED

LD051804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- A joint communique on the official visit paid to Yugoslavia by Daniel arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya, was published simultaneously in Belgrade and Nairobi today.

The communique says that Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Daniel arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya, carried out a broad exchange of views on bilateral and topical international issues, including the current and future activities of the Nonaligned Movement.

The two presidents reviewed the successful development of relations and cooperation between the two countries. They noted that this cooperation symbolized the need to interlink the economies of the developing countries and that a long part of the road to this goal had already been successfully covered.

The communique further points out the results of the fifth session of the mixed Yugoslav-Kenyan Committee for Economic and Technological Cooperation, which met in Belgrade from 29 to 31 May this year.

The two sides also expressed the desire and readiness to step up efforts to broaden bilateral cooperation in economic and other fields of mutual interest.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the president of the Republic of Kenya, the communique adds, analyzed the current international situation and reached the conclusion that it was characterized by further complications in the sphere of political and economic relations and by conflicts and crises in various parts of the world.

They expressed the conviction that the practice of pressures, resorting to the use of force, interference, and military interventions, especially with regard to the small and nonaligned countries, represented a serious threat to world peace and security.

The two presidents appealed during their talks to the international community to adopt necessary measures to revive the process of detente and prevent further exacerbation of political and economic relations in the world.

The document adds that the two sides reaffirmed their lasting commitment to the policy of nonalignment and stressed the importance of implementing the original principles of the movement as the basis for the promotion of cooperation between states and settling international problems in a peaceful way, through negotiations, which contributes to the consolidation of peace and security in the world. In this connection, the two presidents expressed regret over the differences and conflicts between individual nonaligned countries, which threatens to weaken the unity of the Nonaligned Movement.

The joint communique stresses that the two presidents also considered the situation in Africa and expressed deep anxiety in connection with the numerous political, social, and economic problems facing that continent.

The communique condemns the policy of apartheid, pursued by the racist minority government of South Africa, and reaffirmed the unreserved support extended by the SFRY and Kenya to the Namibian people's struggle for independence under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

The communique ends by saying that Daniel arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya, invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit Kenya. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS AND PROVINCES MEETS

LD052336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0951 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Chamber of Republics and Provinces considers that a number of important quality changes in the development of the foreign trade network in the country and abroad have not yet been carried out. This attitude was endorsed today at a session of the chamber that adopted conclusions on the transformation of the foreign trade network. Today under the chairmanship of Metodi Antov, the Chamber of Republics and Provinces also considered the SFRY's relations in economic integration with the developed and developing countries, before which delegates heard an introductory report submitted by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs.

In the view of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, and Federal Executive Council's report on the transformation of the foreign trade network does not fully reflect the conclusions adopted by the chamber a year ago. Consequently, the Chamber of Republics and Provinces today charged the Federal Executive Council with the task of preparing and submitting its attitudes on unsolved questions as quickly as possible so as to enable the SRFY Assembly, the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia, and associated labor to carry out a meaningful discussion on these problems.

Endorsing the report on the realization of last year's joint issuing, monetary, and foreign exchange policy and joint foundations of the policy of crediting, the chamber decided that the Federal Executive Council was duty-bound to propose to the Assembly that the growth of the monetary aggregates to the trends in the economy, if these trends deviated in the course of the year by five index points as compared with the level planned at the beginning of the year. The Federal Executive Council was required to do this in the period from 15 July to 15 October.

The chamber supported the need to adopt measures in the field of crediting and monetary policy with the aim of restraining unjustified price increases and irregular money issuing trends, reducing all the forms of demand and increasing financial discipline.

After the introductory report submitted by Budimir Loncar, the Chamber of Republics and Provinces adopted, with no discussion, the conclusions on the country's relations with the economic integrations of the developed and developing countries.

The chamber supported the Federal Executive Council's report and its conclusion that the SFRY's relations with economic groupings were of exceptional importance for the country's further stable economic development and the realization of the goals set in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

The conclusions also deal with cooperation with the developing countries. The lagging behind in cooperation with these countries, including their economic integrations, represents, in the delegates' view, a particular cause for concern.

The chamber today also adopted a decision on the revaluing of the funds for the financing of the program of the construction of the Yugoslav section of the Titograd-Shkoder railway line in 1984 and the program of the SFRY Assembly's cooperation with the representative bodies of other states in 1985.

Loncar Delivers Report

LD051431 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1139 GMT 5 Jun 85

["Chamber of Republics and Provinces -- Opening Report by Budimir Loncar" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia, a nonaligned but also European and developing country, is objectively oriented toward very close relations and cooperation with the European integrational groupings. I have in mind here key European countries, such as, on one hand, the USSR, and on the other, the FRG, Britain, and France, that play a great role in world economics and politics. Yugoslavia, however, must have a clear conception of its cooperation with all of them together and with each of them individually, paying regard primarily to its own fundamental orientations. This means, on one hand, taking into account its need and desire to develop as quickly as possible, to join in the international division of labor and acquire the ability to compete with other exporters in the world market, and, on the other, strengthening its own identity as a nonaligned, self-management country, both in the European and the world dimension.

This was stressed by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, in his opening report, in connection with the report on relations between the SFRY and the economic groupings of the developed and developing countries.

Loncar recalled that our economy is not sufficiently involved in the international division of labor, that last year its share in the world economy or trade was only 0.5 percent, that on average it exchanged about 15-20 percent of its national income with the outside world -- which is significantly less than other countries -- and that it is low on the scale of living standards, both in world and European terms. Intensification of economic cooperation with the European economic groupings should therefore be used to increase Yugoslavia's share in the international division of labor.

However, agreements and contracts signed with the European economic groupings do not yet allow our country to make use of all the privileges arising from the integration processes which are in progress. Moreover, we have failed to eliminate certain difficulties and obstacles that obstruct and hinder cooperation. Here we are coming up against the problem of antidumping and various restrictions on our exports, especially on the part of the Western European grouping, Loncar said.

He stressed that over the last few years certain shifts were noticeable, which were the result both of our internal difficulties and unfavorable international circumstances, but in particular the exacerbation of financial problems, maturing debts, and difficulties in the sphere of balance of payments relations with Western countries. We have thus seen a constant increase in the share of the CEMA countries in our overall foreign trade exchange and a decline in the share of the countries of the West European groupings, the EEC and EFTA, and especially the developing countries in our foreign trade. In our country's overall foreign trade exchange in 1974, 35.3 percent was with the EEC, while in 1984 this figure was 27.9 percent. The share of the EFTA countries was down from 9.6 percent to 6 percent, while the share of the CEMA members was up from 29.4 percent to 43.8 percent. At the same time, the share of the developing countries was down from 18 percent to a mere 14 percent.

We had well-developed cooperation and clearly defined instruments with the European Community. However, 80 percent of our trade deficit and 75 percent of all our foreign debts were with this grouping, which showed the importance of increasing exports and the need for further developing cooperation with these countries.

The conclusion of a new 5-year financial protocol, talks on trade and the intensification of technological cooperation and the solving of problems connected with the status and employment of our workers in these countries all lie ahead. In the forthcoming talks, Loncar stressed, we shall confront all the unfavorable EC relations and we shall have to make great efforts to incorporate these three segments in the concept of our political relations, indicating, where the possibility exists, the mutual political and strategic significance of showing understanding for our needs and for a renewed increase in cooperation.

Budimir Loncar gave a mainly positive assessment of cooperation with the developing countries, but also pointed to certain difficulties that arose from their underdevelopment and the fact that these groupings are still in their infancy.

In conclusion, Loncar stressed that our economic situation indicates the need for accelerating relations with these groups on the basis of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation; that by promoting this cooperation we could more easily solve other problems including those concerning rescheduling and financial cooperation; that we cannot realize our orientation toward modernization of the economy, expansion of exports and structural alterations without the corresponding links with the economic groupings, including CEMA, the West, and the developing countries; that the opening of our economy toward the world economy is in line with the aims of the stabilization program and that it should be accompanied by corresponding political actions; and that in order to meet narrow, bilateral interests, we must continue the struggle for the new international economic order within the framework of the multilateral forums and particularly within the context of the Group of 77 and the United Nations.

PRESIDENCY APPROVES REPORTS ON FOREIGN VISITS

LD051253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today, chaired by Radovan Vlajkovic, the SFRY Presidency approved the report on the official friendly visit paid to our country by Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes. In making a positive assessment of the Yugoslav-Portuguese talks the SFRY Presidency noted that they provided a significant impetus for the further development of cooperation on the political, economic, and cultural plane between the two countries. The talks on international issues reflected, it was said during the session, Yugoslavia's and Portugal's joint stand on the need for all countries to be involved in the solution of current political and economic world problems of the present day.

President Vlajkovic also reported on the talk he had with President of the Republic of Kenya Daniel arap Moi during his official visit to Yugoslavia. The Presidency stressed the importance of the talks and of the results attained in the development of bilateral relations, especially in the field of economic and investment cooperation. Reference was made during the talks to specific areas and projects in which the two countries will participate in the period ahead. During the exchange of views on current international developments, and especially on the complex situation in Africa, both sides expressed their conviction about the need for the Nonaligned Movement to be involved even more in the solution of international political and economic problems, preservation of peace, and consolidation of security in the world, it was noted at the session.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, briefed the Presidency on her visit to the United States.

The report was approved concerning the forthcoming visit to the SFRY by President of the Republic of Cape Verde Aristides Pereira.

PRESIDIUM CRITICIZES ATTACKS ON PALESTINIANS

LD051329 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- TANJUG understands that the LCY Central Committee Presidium is following with attention and concern the latest events in Lebanon and especially the attacks made by the units of the Amal Shi'ite Movement on Palestinian camps.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium believes that this latest outbreak of violence greatly harms the national interests of Lebanon. It stresses the need for an immediate end to the pointless fratricidal struggle. The tragic events, which have created many innocent victims and have provoked fresh suffering of the tormented Palestinian population, will not solve the Lebanese and Middle East problem but will only serve those forces that do not favor a solution of these problems and are conducive to complicating the situation further through outside interference. The continued bloodshed weakens the struggle for Lebanese independence and unity.

An end of the armed attacks on Palestinian camps and an assurance for the existence of the Palestinian population in Lebanon are indispensable for the establishment of conditions for creating mutual understanding and trust among the political forces in that country in the struggle to implement their rights and to restore peace to nonaligned Lebanon, it was stressed in the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

ASSEMBLY HEARS REPORT ON INTERNAL SECURITY

AU050841 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 May 85 p 4

[J. Kesic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 30 May -- The security of the SFRY's constitutional order was stable last year. This was said in the report for last year delivered to the SFRY Assembly today by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

The Federal Secretariat has focused its activity primarily on more efficient coordination of the work of republican and provincial state security services with a view to curbing the activity of foreign intelligence services, hostile emigration, and internal enemies; to strengthening the security of state borders; and to consistently implementing regulations on the movement and sojourn of foreigners.

Diversionist-terrorist acts planned by the hostile emigration, especially during the tourist season, were foiled. The State Security Service prevented diversionist-terrorist acts such as the bringing into the country of explosives and weapons and the bringing in if over 100,000 copies of various propaganda materials produced by the hostile emigration. The service also discovered several groups and persons active in the country who were connected with terorist organizations of the hostile emigration; and it submitted 70 criminal reports.

Interior affairs organs issued 1.3 million visas and tourist passes at the borders, as well as 29,000 permits to foreigners for bringing in weapons and other items. They prevented 2,881 illegal border crossings and discovered 423 persons trying to bring into the country 209 pieces of firearms and 23,223 rounds of ammunition, as well as 237 forged travel documents, 11,884 copies of banned publications and propaganda material, and a large quantity of smuggled goods. They also uncovered 280 cases of the use of false travel documents.

Satisfactory results have also been achieved in curbing criminal activity. This can be seen in the percentage of criminal acts with previously unknown perpetrators which were resolved (50 percent). Efficacy in resolving more serious criminal acts such as murders, robberies, and the like is considerably higher -- over 95 percent.

Through coordinated joint actions of interior affairs organs, 3,730 kg of narcotics were confiscated and criminal reports submitted against 174 persons.

Last year internal enemies formed links among themselves and with reactionary circles abroad on a larger scale. Individuals and groups acting from positions of the bourgeois right wing used individual associations and other institutions for their activity and tried to legalize themselves as an opposition to organized socialist forces. Nationalist activity also became more overt and aggressive. Acting as a protector of national interests of individuals and nationalities, the reactionary part of the clergy intensified its activity with a view to politicizing the church and believers.

Tribute to Traffic

Although the activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists in 1984 was of a smaller volume than the year before, the Kosovo situation still presents one of the more complex security problems. Last year there were 10,532 fires, 14.7 percent fewer than in 1983. In these fires 123 people were killed and 519 injured, and material damage totalled 5.7 billion dinars.

There were 221 explosions registered in work organizations during 1984, which is 12.7 percent more than the year before. There were 47 people killed and 161 injured.

Traffic security is not on a satisfactory level. In 39,014 traffic accidents, 4,176 people lost their lives and 53,317 were injured. Accidents were 7.5 percent fewer than in 1983.

The interior affairs organs issued or extended the validity of more than 1 million passports and refused to grant or extend in 25,253 cases, most of them involving persons who deal in organized smuggling or perpetrate grave violations of currency regulations.

A number of our citizens continue to violate regulations of the countries in which they sojourn: They are employed without labor permits, stay without being registered, are vagrant, steal, and so on. For these reasons 5,402 of our citizens were deported, 44.7 percent more than in 1983.

Despite the rather successful work of the interior affairs organs, it is necessary to say that there are still difficulties. The program of modernizing the Secretariat for Interior Affairs for the 1981-1985 period was not realized because the planned resources had not been applied, and the technical-technological basis has been stagnating for several years now. The technical basis of the information system of the Federal Secretariat for Interior Affairs is outdated, and all of this has a negative impact on the more efficient performance of duties and tasks that have been assigned to this secretariat.

LCY'S LOLIC SPEAKS ON CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

AU051124 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1-2 Jun 85 p 7

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 31 May (TANJUG) -- Preparations for the 13th LCY Congress and for the republican and provincial LC conferences cannot be reduced merely to writing more papers; one must approach the party gatherings with concrete actions and results in every community, Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee, said today at the discussion forum of the 18th Solidarity Meeting of Journalists and Printers of Yugoslavia in Novi Sad.

He stressed that preparations for the highest party gatherings formally began in December of last year and that the first drafts of the unified platform have been completed. It is expected that the platform will be submitted to public discussion next month.

Preparations for the congress cannot be mere outward appearances or be routine and superficial. The preparations must enable the situation of the present moment to be established as clearly as possible, and on this basis proposals and directives must be presented on how to overcome the present difficulties and offer a clearer vision of the place and the role of the LC in long-term development, until the end of the century and in the 21st century. We must not lag behind the world, Lolic said.

Mladen Arnautovic, TANJUG chief and responsible editor, informed the participants in the discussion forum about TANJUG preparations for covering the highest party gatherings in the republics and provinces, as well as about the preparations for, and the manner of coverage of the 13th LCY Congress. The news agency program particularly insists on overcoming a forumlike manner of coverage [forumski nacin izvestavanja] and on implementing a uniform editorial policy. The TANJUG news agency does not want to edit newspapers, Arnautovic said. He pointed out that it is very difficult to report when representatives of various sociopolitical communities have contradictory positions on the same problems. Therefore there will be more insistence in the future on those examples which display a positive approach. So that these and other tasks may be implemented in the best possible way, the news agency program pays special attention to constant ideological training of all journalists.

BUJANOVIC LC BODY BACKS ISMAILI LC EXPULSION

LD052117 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1840 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Bujanovac, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Presidium of the Bujanovac LC Municipal Committee upheld the decision to expel Ismet Ismaili, delegate in the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, from the LC.

Ismet Ismaili was expelled from the LC in 1984 for "irresponsible and objectionable behavior in the LC." However, he failed to attend the meeting at which the decision was adopted, which was the reason why the intermunicipal LC conference of Juzna Morava region in Leskovac asked the Bujanovac LC Municipal Committee to reexamine the case.

Ismet Ismaili attended today's session of the Presidium of the Bujanovac LC Municipal Committee, which upheld the decision.

CKREBIC CONCLUDES 2-DAY VISIT TO NIS REGION

LD060035 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Dimitrovgrad, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- At the conclusion of their 2-day visit to the Nis region, Dusan Ckrebic, Serbia SR Presidency president, Milos Milosavljevic, Serbian Executive Council vice president, and Rista Jovanovic, Serbia SR Presidency member, held talks this evening with the commune's political-economic aktiv regarding topical issues of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

This border municipality, the majority of whose population is of Bulgarian nationality, is relying to a large extent in its development on the links with organizations of associated labor from the country's industrially developed regions. There is scope for linking on a wider scale, representatives of the municipalities stressed but added, however, that work organizations are not sufficiently motivated to invest in the municipality.

Municipal assembly representatives also raised the issue of poor reception that is affecting the audibility of Yugoslav radio stations in the area and the lack of relay stations region. Out of 40 villages in the municipality, only 14 receive a good radio and television domestic signal while the remainder receive only signals from radio and television centers from neighboring Bulvaria. A representative of Dimitrovgrad said that the problem will be completely solved if only 2 relay stations are put into operation.

Dusan Ckrebic voiced agreement with the view that the Bulgarian nationality is developing all its potentials. It is quite obvious that progress has been made in economic and social life, the Serbia SR Presidency president said in the course of his talks in Dimitrovgrad.

Brotherhood and unity, which is a key factor in the country's social life, is of much greater importance here, it was stressed, and must be taken as an example by other multinational regions.

It is necessary that Dimitrovgrad makes maximum use of its status as an undeveloped border region and that its development continues. The program of how to ensure a more rapid development of border areas is the subject of an intensified discussion within the Serbia SR Presidency, Dusan Ckrebic said during his talks in Dimitrovgrad. With the visit to Dimitrovgrad, Ckrebic concluded his 2-day visit to the Nis region.

TALKS HELD WITH HUNGARIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

AU040812 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 May 85 p 6

[Text] Subotica -- Talks between Yugoslav and Hungarian trade union delegations headed by Lazar Djodjic, president of the Yugoslav Trade Unions Federation Council, and Sandor Gaspar, President of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, opened at Palic yesterday. As part of the already traditional border meetings, representatives of the two trade union delegations exchanged opinions about the situation, relations, and trends in the international trade union movement and assessed the bilateral cooperation of the two countries' trade unions hitherto.

During the meeting, the two delegations also talked about current socioeconomic trends in Yugoslavia and Hungary, as well as about the tasks of the trade unions.

[Budapest MTI in English at 1040 GMT on 31 May adds that the Hungarian delegation returned to Budapest on Thursday, 30 May.]

ALBANIANS INSPECT TITOGRAD-SHKODER LINE

AU051703 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1-2 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] Titograd -- Yesterday Vasilije Vojvodic, member of the Montenegrin Executive Council; Rajko Vujkovic, director of the Directorate for the Construction of the Yugoslav Part of the Titograd-Shkoder Railroad Line; and Drago Vucinic, director general of the Titograd Railroad Transportation Organization, together with an Albanian delegation, inspected a section of the Titograd-Shkoder railroad and acquainted themselves with the state of the railroad construction. An agreement was signed in Belgrade the day before yesterday between the Federal Executive Council and the Council of Ministers of Albania on the organization of the border railroad freight traffic for the transportation of goods between the two countries. While inspecting the line, the representatives of the SFRY and Albania discussed matters that are directly linked with the completion of the railroad construction in the border region.

SPOKESMAN PREVIEWS DELEGATION'S AUSTRIA VISIT

LD052006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- Zeljko Jeglic, official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, made the following statement to TANJUG's diplomatic editor in connection with the forthcoming visit of a delegation of the SFRY Assembly to the Republic of Austria:

"The visit of an SFRY Assembly delegation headed by Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi to the Republic of Austria from 10-14 June represents the continuation of contacts and continuing dialogue at the highest political levels and in numerous other fields.

"Relations with neighboring Austria have developed successfully for many years on the basis of mutual respect and the view that differences between the two countries' internal systems and international positions are not an obstacle to developing cooperation either in the bilateral field or on a wider international scale.

"On the contrary, on numerous issues of international relations and the current international situation, the SFRY and Austria hold close or identical views and have common interests. This has led to their joint involvement, together with other neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe, in efforts to encourage European cooperation and spur on the CSCE to cooperation on a wider international scale with the aim of finding solutions to the most acute political and economic problems of the world.

"We expect the talks between our assembly delegation and Austria's highest-ranking representatives to give an impetus to settling a number of issues that limit the further development of Yugoslav-Austrian good-neighborliness.

"We express the hope that the readiness demonstrated by the highest-ranking political personalities on several occasions and the efforts of the democratic forces of Austria will also result in concrete progress and Austrian Government measures aimed at ensuring the complete implementation of the state treaty and carrying out of the obligations resulting from it with regard to protecting the position and rights of the sections of our nations that live in Austria as national minorities.

"We consider cooperation between the SFRY Assembly and the Austrian Parliament to be a significant aspect of the two countries' cooperation as a whole and are happy with the way in which it is developing both bilaterally and within the framework of the IPU. We are certain that the delegation's forthcoming visit will give a fresh impetus to this cooperation."